THE DAILY PROGRESS.

VOL. IV. RALEIGH, MONDAY, APRIL 6, 1863. NO. 127.

BY J. L. PENNINGTON.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

The following are the only terms of subscription to THE DAILY PROGRESS:

Daily Paper, 1 month, $1 00 | Daily Paper, 6 months, $5 00
" " 3 " 3 00 | " " 12 " 8 00

The paper will not be sent to new subscribers without the money in advance; and in all cases it will be stopped when the time paid for expires.

JOB PRINTING.

There being connected with the PROGRESS establishment a Job Office equal to any in the City or State, we are prepared to execute all orders for BOOK and JOB PRINTING. Orders solicited and promptly attended to.

DAILY PROGRESS.

MONDAY, APRIL 6, 1863.

From the Southern Confederacy.

Poems on the War.

NUMBER THREE.

BY A. R. WATSON.

SONG OF THE PARTISAN RANGER.

Inscribed to General John H. Morgan.

Come, rouse ye at the bugle call
And don your heavy armor;
The night is done, no time in day
To give to sleep the charmer
Away sweet dream of friends and home!
The cannon's murd'rous echoes come
To bid us gird for battle.
Now off to the chase at break of day—
Full many a hireling wretch we'll slay:
Their yells of carnage we'll repay
With our shrill rifle's rattle.

Oh the wild glory of the chase,
When men's the game we're seeking!
And every gleaming, vengeful blade
With foemen's blood is reeking!
Away! away! the wild, wild shout
With every heart-throb gushes out:
Our mother State is calling—
Kentuckians! to the rescue fly!
Awake your fathers' battle cry!
What wretch among us fears to die
With patriots round us falling!

There's many a leader on the field
That's daring, bold and fearless;
But which can match our glorious chief!
He stands among them peerless;
There's not a pilfering minion vile
That desecrates Kentucky's soil,
But shuns his dread appearing:
Out-Yankeeing every Yankee clan,
Oh! was there ever such a man!
Catch him, ye vandals—when ye can—
And men will praise your daring.

Then by our gallant chieftain's side
We'll hie away to battle,
And soon we'll see our foeman fly
Like herds of goaded cattle.
Revenge shall nerve our iron hands,
For see, the wrath of Johnston stands
A silent spectral pleader,
And bids the swelling torrent gush;
Ah! now we see the crimson flush!
Each arm can now a foeman crush—
And Morgan is our leader.

ATLANTA, Feb. 5, 1863.

SUPPOSED MURDER.—The following is from the Wilmington *Journal* of Thursday:

We learn that a clue has been found to the mysterious case of the man found, evidently murdered, in Smith's Creek near town, over whose body an inquest was held on Tuesday afternoon. The body has been identified, money and valuables in the possession of the deceased just before his disappearance have been discovered, and parties have been arrested and lodged in jail. We await the result of a preliminary examination in order to get at the particulars with some more approach to correctness than we can do from mere rumor. It is a very dark affair.

P. S.—The body has been identified as that of William Childers, belonging to Richmond, Va., where he has a wife and three children. Mr. Childers, however, had been for some time past employed in the workshops of the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad Company. The parties arrested are H. V. Runciman and Wm. Wright Parker. The case is now under investigation. There are some twelve witnesses.

BURNSIDE ON HIS TRAVELS.—The *Examiner* of Tuesday says:

It has already been announced that Burnside has been ordered to a command in the West, to which he is on his way. We learn that he has taken with him, from Newport News, his whole corps, some twenty thousand men, and that it is thought that the object of this force is to operate on the flank of General Bragg. We learn, on good authority, that Burnside passed through Baltimore, on his way to the West on last Saturday, and that he was accompanied by this body of men.

MOVEMENTS OFF THE BAR—SUPPOSED FATE OF THE ARIES.—Observations taken near the Bar yesterday afternoon made out twelve blockaders of which two were sailing vessels and ten steamers. There was also a steamer standing to the eastward, and another came up from the direction of Port Royal, and afterwards left, bound North, which the person who saw her thinks is the steamship *Aries*, which after having been captured and sent to Port Royal, is now bound to Yankee land. This gentleman knows the *Aries* well, and thinks he is not mistaken in regard to her identity.—*Ch. Mercury 2nd.*

THE ARREST OF COLONEL TALCOTT.—We copy from the New York *World* of the 28th, an account of the arrest of Col. Talcott in that city. Another paper says that his wife, on learning of his arrest, was suddenly stricken with partial paralysis:

Some excitement was yesterday caused in this city by the arrest of Col. Talcott, formerly of the United States Engineers, who was examined by Gen. Wool, and sent by Marshal Murray to Fort Lafayette, on the general charge, as it is understood, of being an officer of high rank in the Southern army, and a confidential agent of Jefferson Davis, on his way to Paris. Col. Talcott is well advanced in years, and we understand has for more than a year been residing in Mexico, where he has been employed in constructing a railway from Vera Cruz to the Capital. It is stated that he left Richmond some fifteen months ago for Mexico, and has had no connection since that time with the Confederacy, the object of his present journey to Paris being to attend in that city to the business interests of the Mexican railway which has been under his charge. If these statements are correct, and Col. Talcott was really passing openly through New York with his family, on his way to Europe, the importance of his arrest would appear to have been singularly overestimated in the first accounts given of the affair. Deputies Dwyer and Young, who had been watching for him, arrested him about noon near Barnum's Museum. He had been staying with his family at a private house, No. 144, West Twenty-fourth street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FARM WANTED.

THE SUBCRIBER DESIRES TO RENT A TWO OR three horse FARM within ten miles or less of Raleigh. Apply immediately to.
April 6-3t* R. H. ROUNTREE.

CONFEDERATE HOUSE,

THIS HOUSE IS SITUATED ON FAYETTEVILLE Street, No. 15, and is open for the reception of transient visitors. The proprietor will do all in his power to make his guests comfortable. He has rooms suitable for families, and his accommodations are as good as any in the City. Custom is solicited. T. R. FENTRESS.
March 16- 1m.] Raleigh, N. C.

CITY MARKET.

RALEIGH, April 4.

APPLES—Green, scarce	$8
" Dried	$3
BACON—Hog round	80c—$1
BEEF	30c
BEESWAX	80c
BEANS	$4
BUTTER	$1 25@1 50
CANDLES—Tallow	$1
" War—By the box	$4.25
" Adamantine	$3
" Sperm	$4
CORN—per Barrel	$17 50@$12
CHICKENS	$1
DUCKS	$2
EGGS	50@60c
FLOUR—Family	$50
" Superfine	$40
" Fine	$30
FODDER—Per hundred	$5
FEATHERS	$1
FLAXSEED	$3@3 50
GEESE	$1
HIDES—Dry	21 25
" Green	60c
HAY—Per hundred	$3 50
LARD	80c
MOLASSES	$7@$8
MEAL	$4
NAILS—Scarce	$1
OATS—Per hundred	$4
" Cleaned	$3 bu
PORK	$50 per hundred.
POTATOES—Sweet	$3
" Irish	$4
PEAS—Ground	$7
" Stock	$3 50
" White Table	$4
RAGS	8@10c
RICE	25c
RYE	$4
SALT	$12 50
SUGAR—Brown	$1
" Coffee	$1 10
" Loaf	None.
TALLOW	75c
TURKEYS	$5
WHEAT	$5

Farmers and others must remember that the prices of many articles in the above list fluctuate nearly every day in proportion to their abundance or scarcity in market.

MILITARY DIRECTORY.

FIELD OFFICERS AND BRIGADES OF N. C. REGIMENTS.

We are indebted to John B. Neathery, Clerk in the Adjutant General's Office, for the following statement:

No	COLONEL.	LIEUT. COLONEL.	MAJORS.
1	Jno A McDowell	H A Brown	Jas S Hines
2	William R Cox	W S Stallings	
3	Wm L DeRossett	S D Thruston	W M Parsley
4	Bryan Grimes	James H Wood	E A Osborne
5	Thomas M Garrett	John W Lea	Wm J Hill
6	Isaac E Avery	Robert F Webb	S McD Tate
7	Edw G Haywood	Junius L Hill	W L Davidson
8	Henry M Shaw	John W Hinton	H Machae
9	Lawrence S Baker	James B Gordon	J H Whitaker
10	Jas A J Bradford	Stephen D Pool	{ H T Guion { T Sparrow
11	C Leventhorpe	Wm J Martin	Egbert A Ross
12	Solomon Williams		D P Bowe
13	Alfred M Scales		
14	Ro Tyler Bennett	W A Johnston	
15	William MacRae	W H Yarborough	G W Hammond
16	John S McElroy	Wm A Stowe	H D Lee
17	Wm F Martin	John C Lamb	T H Sharpe
18	Thos J Purdie	Forney George	
19		Wm G Robinson	C M Andrews
20	Thomas F Toon	Nelson Slough	
21			W S Rankin
22	James Conner	Robert H Gray	C C Cole
23	Dan'l H Christie	Rob't B Johnston	C C Blacknall
24	Wm J Clarke	John L Harris	T D Love
25	H M Rutledge	Samuel C Bryson	W S Grady
26	H K Burgwyn, Jr	John R Lane	J T Jones
27	John A Gilmer, Jr	G F Whitfield	J C Webb
28	Samuel D Lowe	Wm H A Speer	
29	Robert B Vance		W B Creasman
30	Francis M Parker	James T Kell	W W Sillers
31	John V Jordan	Edward R Liles	
32	Edmund C Brabble	Wm T Williams	D G Coward
33	Clark M Avery	Robert V Cowan	T W Mayhew
34	W L J Lowrance	John L McDowell	
35	Matt W Ransom	John G Jones	
36	No field org'zation		
37	Wm M Barbour	John B Ashcraft	W G Morris
38	Wm J Hoke	Robert F Armfield	John Ashford
39	David Coleman	Frank A Reynolds	
40	No field org'zation		
41	John A Baker		
42	George C Gibbs	John E Brown	C W Bradshaw
43	Thomas S Kenan	Wm G Lewis	W J Boggan
44	Thos C Singeltary	T L Hargrove	C M Stedman
45	J H Morehead	Samuel H Boyd	J R Winston
46	Edward D Hall	Wm A Jenkins	W L Saunders
47	Geo H Faribault	John A Graves	A D Crudup
48	Robert C Hill	Sam'l A Walkup	A A Hill
49	Lee M McAfee	Jno A Flemming	P B Chambers
50	J A Washington	George Wortham	J C Vanhook
51	Hector McKethan		
52	James K Marshall	Marcus A Parks	J Q Richardson
53	William A Owens	J T Morehead, Jr	J J Iredell
54	Jas C S McDowell	K M Murchison	A Ellis
55	Jno K Connally	Alfred H Belo	M T Smith
56	Paul F Faison	G Gratiott Luke	H F Schenck
57	Arch'd C Godwin	H C Jones, Jr	J A Craige
58	John B Palmer	Wm W Proffitt	J C Keener
59	Dennis D Ferrebee	Edward Cantwell	J M Mayo
60	Jos A McDowell	Wm H Deaver	W M Hurdy
61	James D Radcliffe	Wm S Devane	H Harding
62	Robert G A Love	Geo W Clayton	D G McDowell
63	Peter G Evans	Stephen B Evans	J H McNeill
64	Lawrence M Allen	James A Keith	Wm Garrett
65		George N Folk	

The Regiments are Brigaded as follows:

Clingman's Brigade—8th. 31st, 51st and 61st.
Cooke's Brigade—15th, 27th, 46th and 48th.
Hate's Brigade—29th.
Daniel's Brigade—32d, 43d, 45th, 50th and 53d.
Davis' Brigade—55th.
Hoke's Brigade—6th, 21st, 54th and 57th.
Hampton's Brigade—9th.
Iverson's Brigade—5th, 12th, 20th and 23d.
Lane's Brigade—7th, 18th, 28th, 33d and 37th.
Lee's, W. H. F., Brigade—19th.
Pryor's Brigade—1st and 3d.
Pender's Brigade—13th, 16th, 22d, 34th and 38th.
Pettigrew's Brigade—11th, 26th, 42d, 44th, 47th and 52d.
Ransom's Brigade—24th, 25th, 35th, 49th and 56th.
Ramseur's Brigade—2d, 4th, 14th and 30th.
Robertson's Brigade—41st, 59th and 63d.
Not Brigaded—10th, 17th, 36th, 40th, 58th, 60th, 62d, 64th and 65th.

The following are Infantry Regiments

1st, 2d. 3d. 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 20th, 21st, 22d, 23d, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, 32d, 33d, 34th, 35th, 37th, 38th, 39th, 42d, 43d, 44th, 45th, 46th, 47th, 48th, 49th, 50th, 51st, 52d, 53d, 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 60th, 61st, 62d, 64th.

The following are Cavalry Regiments:

9th, 19th, 41st, 59th, 63d, 64th.

The following are Artillery Regiments:

10th, 36th, 40th.

The following are the Battalions:

Lieut. Colonel Charles E. Shober's, (formerly Wharton J. Green's) Infantry; Major J. H. Nethercutt's Rangers; Major R. W. Wharton's Sharpshooters; Major John W. Moore's Artillery; Major W. L. Young's Artillery; Major Alex. Mackee's Artillery; Col. Peter Mallett's Camp Guard.

Colonel W. H. Thomas' Legion of Highlanders and Indians is composed of one Regiment and one Battalion, and numbers over 1,500 men.

FOR RENT.

THAT WELL KNOWN HOUSE AND LOT IN THE Eastern part of the City of Raleigh, recently occupied by Mr. John Hutchins. The house contains 11 rooms, and all the necessary outhouses. For terms, apply to the undersigned.
March 17-tf J. P. H. MOREHEAD.

MILITARY NOTICES.

CIRCULAR.

BUREAU FOR CONSCRIPTION,
RICHMOND, March 30, 1863.

IN VIEW OF THE DIFFICULTY OF DETERMining here whether exemptions and details asked for are lawful and necessary for contractors with the different Departments of the Government,

NOTICE

is hereby given to all concerned, that no such applications will hereafter be considered unless made through the officer with whom contracts are made, or upon his recommendation and certificate. At least, if this is impracticable, the contractor must state the reason why, and the name of the officer with whom he contracts, and the character and extent of the contract.

By order Superintendent:

A. C. JONES,
April 4 3t Lieutenant-Colonel A. A. G.

All the papers in the State please copy three times and send bills to Progress office.

Headquarters Examining Board,
And Enrolling Officer,
ASHEVILLE, N. C. Feb. 11th, 1863.

THE COMMANDING OFFICERS OF REGIMENTS of N. C. Militia in the tenth Congressional District are hereby notified to assemble all white male persons between the ages of eighteen and forty years, within their Regiments at the Court House of their respective Counties, for Medical Examination and Final Enrollment at the times hereinafter mentioned.

Clay County, 116th Regiment, March 10th, 1863.
Cherokee County, 115th Regiment, March 26th, 1863.
Macon County, 114th Regiment, March 23d, 1863
Jackson County, 113th Regiment, March 30th, 1863.
Haywood County, 112th Regiment, April 6th, 1862.
Transylvania County, 107th Regiment, April 13th, 1863.
Henderson County, 106th Regiment, April 20th 1863.
Buncombe County, 108th Regiment, April 27th, 1863.
Madison County, 110th Regiment, May 4th, 1863.
Yancey County, 111th Regiment, May 11th, 1863.
Mitchell County, 99th Regiment, May 18th, 1863.
Watauga County, 98th Regiment, May 25th, 1863.
McDowell County, 102d Regiment, June 1st, 1863.
Rutherford County, 103d & 104th Reg't, June 8th, 1863.
Polk County, 105th Regiment, June 15th, 1863.

THO'S H. NELSON,
Assistant Surgeon, P. A. C. S.
Chairman Examining Board.

In obedience to General Orders, No 82, Adjutant and Inspector General's Office, dated Nov. 30, 1862, ALL white males in the tenth Congressional District, between the ages of eighteen and forty years, whether residents of any other portion of this State or of other States, in which the Conscript Law has not been suspended by authority of the President, are hereby required to report themselves at the above mentioned places for examination and final enrollment on the days fixed in the aforesaid notice of the Examining Board.

This notice includes EVERY white male person within the ages specified. Those who have been heretofore examined and discharged either by State or Confederate Surgeons—those who have at any time been discharged from the army—those who have furnished substitutes—and *any* and *all* persons who may claim exemption on any ground whatever.

No discharge, exemption or detail, from any source, will excuse from attendance, at the places and time hereinbefore appointed.

All laws and regulations applicable to deserters, shall be applied to such Conscripts as fail to repair to the place of rendezvous for enrollment, or shall desert after enrollment.

All agencies employed for the apprehension and confinement of deserters and their transportation to the command of their respective Commanders, shall be applicable to persons liable to duty as Conscripts who shall fail to repair to the place of rendezvous after the publication of this call.

The attention of recruiting officers is called to General Orders No 16, current series, A. & I. G. O., Richmond Va.

THO'S. S. ROBARDS,
1st Lieut., P. A. C. S.
Enrolling Officer 10th Congressional District.
Feb 2-tf

Asheville News and Salisbury Watchman copy four times and send bills immediately to Progress office.

BOOK LOST.

ON MARKET SQUARE, ON THE MORNING OF the 3d April, an ACCOUNT BOOK, containing receipts. Any person finding the same will please leave it at the Progress office. THOMAS RAIT.
April 4-3t*

TO RENT,

FOR THE BALANCE OF THE YEAR, A COMFORtable Dwelling and out buildings near Central Depot, Raleigh, N. C. Apply to N. C. Railroad Agent, at his office. April 4-1w*

50 SHOE MAKERS WANTED.

50 SHOE MAKERS ARE WANTED TO MAKE PEG SHOES for the army.
K. H. ROUNTREE & CO.,
April 4-1w* Raleigh, N. C.

GEORGE BISHOP & CO., HILLSBORO', N. C.

HAS AND WILL KEEP CONSTANTLY ON HAND a very superior lot of Mahogany Burial Cases of all sizes, which he can furnish to those needing them, at any point on the N. C. R. R., by the first train after the order is received by train or telegraph. Ready for shipment in all cases when order is received. Feb 14-3m.

PIANO FORTES.

JAMES PIRSSON, PIANO FORTE MANUFACturer, respectfully informs the public that he has established himself in Raleigh, and offers his services to all those who wish their Pianos skillfully and thoroughly tuned or repaired. Orders left at the Book Store of W. L. Pomery, Esq., or at Mr. Pirsson's residence in Hargett street, nearly opposite the Fair Grounds, will meet with prompt attention.

N. B.—Piano Fortes bought and sold. Mr. Pirsson refers to Rev. Dr. Smedes and Professor Hansen.
Jan 13-tf

TANNER WANTED.

I WISH TO HIRE A GOOD TANNER, ONE THAT can come well recommended, for which I will pay a liberal price. Apply immediately to me at Gibsonville, Guilford county, N. C.
March 5-1m* G. M. ISLEY.

CURRY COMBS.

200 DOZEN CURRY COMBS FOR SALE AT THE Factory of PRAIRIE & LACK.
March 24-tf.

BOARD! BOARD! BOARD!

GOOD BOARD AND PLEASANT ROOMS MAY BE had in one of the most central and pleasant parts of this city by applying immediately to Dr H. BREEN, 1st two story house in the rear of Mr. Fuller's Hotel, on Martin street, Raleigh. Dec 18-tf

TWO SUBSTITUTES WANTED.

TWO RELIABLE SOUTHERN BORN MEN, OVER 45 years, can get very liberal pay to serve as SUBSTITUTES. For particulars, call at the
March 28-2w* PROGRESS OFFICE.

POCKET BOOK FOUND.

A COMMON LEATHER POCKET BOOK OR PORT Monnaie, containing a small sum of money, was picked up on Hillsborough street, and left at the Progress Office. The owner can have it by applying and describing property. March 2-tf

BLOUNT'S CREEK MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

SELL SHEETING 4-4 30 CENTS PER YARD;
OSNABURGS, 35 cents per yard;
COTTON YARN, $3 per bunch.
Dec 3-tf GEO. McNEILL, Pres

FOUND.

IN THE STREET A GOLD SLEEVE BUTTON. THE owner can have it by calling at this office, describing property and paying for this advertisement.
March 7-tf

CURRY COMBS.

MANUFACTURED by
PRAIRIE & LACK
March 19-tf Raleigh, N. C.

REWARDS.

LOST.

ON THURSDAY MORNING, APRIL 2ND, BEtween the Planter's Hotel and the Post Office, or on Market Square, a POCKET BOOK containing nearly $175. The finder will be rewarded by leaving the same at the PLANTER'S HOTEL, or PROGRESS OFFICE.
April 3-tf.

$100 DOLLARS REWARD.

I WILL PAY THE ABOVE REWARD FOR THE APprehension of the following named negroes, who left my plantation near Kittrell's, Granville county, on the night of the 22d, viz:

DANNIEL, 50 years old, dark, low and well set.
LEE, 30 or 40 years old, yellow medium height.
JERRY, 30 years old, bright tall and likely.
JOE, 20 years old, dark, medium height.
SAMMO, 14 or 15 years old, dark and thick of bearing.
CELIA, young woman, 17 or 18 years old, well grown.

Lee has a wife at Mr. Thos. G. Tucker's near Gaston, N. C.

Celia also has relations at Mr. Tucker's.

They are no doubt making their way to the Yankees in the Eastern part of this State.

The above reward will be paid for their apprehension and confinement so that I can get them, or $100 for either.
Feb 25-tf BALDY A. CAPEHEART.

100 DOLLARS REWARD.

RUNAWAY FROM CHAMBERS COUNTY, ALAbama, Jan. 27th, a negro man named BURT, about thirty years old, six feet one inch high, two middle fingers crisped from a burn. He has a pass and was detected on the N. C. Railroad on the 16th inst. making his way to Raleigh, and jumped off at or near McLean's station. The above reward will be given if delivered to me or confined so I get him. Address me at Cusseta, Ala.
Feb 18-tf J. L. BARTEE.

MISCELLANEOUS.

W. H. HARDEE,
LATE DAVIS & HARDEE,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT,
March 24-1m* Petersburg, Va.

W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.,
STOCK BROKERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
RALEIGH, N. C.
[*Offices on Fayetteville Street.*]

WILL GIVE PARTICULAR ATTENTION TO sales and purchases of State and Confederate Bonds, Bank and other Stocks, collection of Claims, and any business connected with the different departments of the State government.

Bank notes of all Southern States bought and sold.

REFERENCES:
O G Parsley, Wilmington.
W A Wright, do.
John D Williams, Fayetteville.
W G Broadfoot, do.
J J Blackwood, Charlotte.
W K Lane, Wayne county.
John D Whitford, Craven county.
Hon Thomas Ruffin, Alamance county.
Hon W N Edwards, Warren county.
Hon D W Courts, Rockingham county.
H W Guion, Lincoln county.
And citizens of Raleigh generally. Jan 14-tf

NOTICE.

OWING TO THE CHANGE OF SCHEDULE ON the various Railroads, and the additional expense incurred in running my horses night and day, and the high price of forage, it will be necessary to raise the fare to $1.00 on the Omnibus.

All persons with baggage would do well to see that it is on the baggage wagon before leaving the Depot, otherwise I will not be responsible for it. Persons going to the various Hotels would study their interest by taking the Omnibus, or they may not be able to get rooms.

The above to take effect on and after the 14th day of March, 1863.
J. B. FRANKLIN,
March 13-1m* Proprietor of the Omnibus Line.

NOTICE.

WAS LODGED IN THE COMMON JAIL, ON THE —— February, a negro man, who says his name is BLOUNT, and belongs to Wm. May, of Pitt Co., N. C.—Said negro is supposed to be about 22 years old, very dark brown, very stout, and about 5 feet 7 inches high.—The owner will please come forward, prove property, pay Jail fees, or the negro will be disposed of according to law.
March 19-tf W. S. YOUNG, Louisburg, N. C.

CAVALRY HORSES WANTED.

PERSONS HAVING GOOD HORSES TO SELL LIVing in Wake or adjoining counties, can dispose of them at good prices by calling at my Livery Stable, in Raleigh. J. M. HARRIS,
Feb 3-2m Agent for State.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS WHO PRESENT THEMSELVES at the office of the Surgeon General, between the hours of 9 and 10 a. m., will be vaccinated free of charge.
EDWARD WARREN,
Dec 20-tf Surgeon General of N. C.

WANTED.

CONFEDERATE TREASURY NOTES, DATED July 25, 1861, and payable two years after date.
March 31-tf.] W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.

SCHEDULE OF MAIL ARRANGEMENTS.
POST OFFICE, Raleigh, N. C.

NORTHERN MAIL OPENS DAILY AT...7.30 A. M.

Eastern	"	"	7.30 "
Fayetteville	"	"	8.30 "
Western	"	"	11 "
Augusta	"	"	7.30 "
Eagle Rock Mail opens Mondays, Tuesdays and Saturdays at			12 M
Summerville opens Thursday at			5 P. M.
Carthage opens Thursdays and Sundays at			11 A. M.
Roxboro opens Wednesday at			11 "
Leachburg opens Wednesdays at			12 M
Northern mail closes daily at			9 A. M.
Eastern mail closes daily at			9 "
Fayetteville mail closes daily at			9 P. M.
Western mail closes daily at			9 "
Augusta mail closes daily at			9 "
Eagle Rock mail closes Mondays, Thursdays and Saturdays at			2 "
Summerville closes Fridays at			8 A. M.
Carthage closes Tuesdays and Thursdays at			9 P. M.
Roxboro closes Wednesdays at			1 "
Leachburg closes Wednesdays at			1 "

The Office will be open for the delivery of mail from 7.30 A. M. to 7 P. M. during the week. And from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M. and 1 to 2 P. M. on Sundays.

The public are requred to transact their business during office hours. GEO. T. COOKE, P. M.
March 18-tf

I STRIVE TO PLEASE.

G. A. LACK,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
PROCTOR'S OLD STAND,
Fayetteville Street, Raleigh, N. C.

On "Ugly Row," opposite Lougee's, "Hard by Towles."

WOULD INFORM THE PUBLIC THAT HE HAS on hand at all times a large assortment of CITIZENS and MILITARY CLOTHING, and having procured the services of the immortal C. M. FARRIS, known as the best and most tasty CUTTER in the South, all work will be done under his supervision. I hope to receive a liberal patronage. G. A. LACK.
Dec 5-tf

BRISTLES! BRISTLES! BRISTLES!

ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS WILL BE paid per pound for BRISTLES, at
P. THISMS' STORE,
Nov 27tf Near Towles.

WANTED.

A LADY WHO CAN TEACH THE ENGLISH branches, with the rudiments of music, desires a situation as teacher. Address, stating salary, "Miss M." Thomasville, N. C. March 11-tf

ADVERTISING RATES.

The following rates will be charged for all advertisements:

One day	$1 00	Two weeks	$5 00
Two days	1 50	One month	8 00
Three days	2 00	Two months	15 00
Four days	2 50	Three months	25 00
Five days	3 00	Six months	40 00
One week	3 50	Twelve months	70 00

Twelve lines or less count a square, and additional squares will be charged pro rata.

Cash will be demanded from all persons except where special contracts are made. When sent by letter, the money must accompany the advertisement.

AUCTION AND PRIVATE SALES.

FOR SALE.

THE COMPLETE WATCH MACHINE AND A large stock of Watch materials, with full instructions to use them. This Machine is warranted to cut twenty-seven thousand bevels in eight hours. I sell only because my health wont admit of continuing the business. For particulars, address R. SLATER,
April 4-3t Salisbury, N. C.
Charlotte Bulletin and Richmond Examiner copy 3 times and send bills to Progress.

SUGAR FOR SALE.

10 HHDS. GOOD BROWN SUGAR, for sale by
A. A. WILLARD,
April 4-1m* Greensboro', N. C.

TEA FOR SALE.

200 LBS. GOOD BLACK AND GREEN TEA, for sale by A. A. WILLARD,
April 4-1m* Greensboro', N. C.

FLOUR FOR SALE.

20 BARRELS EXTRA SUPERFINE FLOUR FOR sale. Apply to the Editor of the PROGRESS.
April 4-tf

SWEEDS IRON AND SUGAR FOR SALE.

I AM RECEIVING A LARGE SUPPLY OF SWEEDS IRON and a few barrels of choice BROWN SUGAR at my store, three miles west of Smithfield. Small advance on cost asked. W. H. AVERA,
Smithfield, N. C.

P. S.—I would be pleased to buy North Carolina Factory Goods, to be paid for in Cotton delivered on the N. C. R. R., if preferred to money. W. H. A.
March 28-2w*

FOR SALE.

NORTH CAROLINA 6 PER CENT. CERTIFICATES
" 8 " Bonds.
Confederate States Bonds.
Wanted—N. C. 6 per cent. Fundable Notes.
Jan 28-tf W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.

PIANO FORTE FOR SALE.

AN EXCELLENT IRON FRAME ROSEWOOD PIANO FORTE for sale by JAS. PIRSSON, Hargett street, opposite Fair Ground. March 16-tf.

HOTELS.

RANGER HOUSE,
WEST SIDE OF RAILROADS:
GOLDSBORO', N. C.
Right Hand Side Going South.
Left Hand Side Going North.
MEALS READY ON ARRIVAL OF THE CARS.
ATTACHED,
One of the best Barber Shops.
The public may expect
GOOD FARE,
Attentive Servants, accommodating officers, with every other comfort found in a SOUTHERN HOTEL!
T. A. GRANGER,
(Late of the Atlantic House, Beaufort, N. C.,)
Jan. 16 *Proprietor.*

BREAKFAST, Dinner and Supper House,
GOING NORTH, BREAKFAST 7.15, A. M.,
DINNER GOING SOUTH, 2½, P. M.,
GOING NORTH SUPPER 6.10, P. M.
MRS. GRISWOLD'S HOTEL,
GOLDSBORO', N. C.
Right Hand Side going NORTH—Left Hand Side going SOUTH.

Baggage taken to and from the Railroad free of charge.
Passengers stopping at this Hotel may rely on good Fare, good Rooms, and every comfort that can be had.
An addition of sixteen large, comfortables and well-furnished rooms, renders it as complete as any establishment in the State.
A good Barber Shop is attached to the Hotel.
Meals ready on the Arrival of the Cars.
The Cars leave daily.
nov 11 SUSAN A. GRISWOLD & SON.

MISCELLANEOUS.

LARGE ARRIVAL OF VALUABLE IMPORTED DRUGS AND TOILET ARTICLES, JUST RECEIVED AT PESCUD'S DRUG STORE.

CONSISTING IN PART OF THE FOLLOWING, viz:

10 Kegs Sup. Carb. Soda.
10 Cases Cooney's Indigo, 10 lb cases.
200 Ounces Quinine.
150 lbs Gum Camphor.
3 0 lbs Copperas.
300 lbs Extract Logwood.
Superb Eng. Mustard in 1 lb Bottles and 6 lb Cases.
2 Gross Low's Old Brown Windsor Soap.
2 Gross English Tooth Brushes.
Very Superb Young Hyson, Gun Powder, Shousong and Congou Tea, in chests and half chests.
10 Gross Matches; 6 doz. Henry's Calcined Magnesia.
24 Doz. Fine Tooth Combs, Ivory, Horn and India Rubber.
500 lbs Black Pepper.
Gum and Powdered Opium; Ipecac; Dover's Powders; Chloroform; Salad Oil; 200 lbs Flowers Sulphur.
28 lb Bottles Balsam Copaiba.
English Blue Mass and Calomel, in jars and pound packages; 25 lbs Chlorate Potass, and many other goods bought at recent sales in Charleston and Wilmington, which will be sold at small advances in quantities to suit purchasers.
Daily expected a supply of SUGAR and COFFEE.
March 17 3w
Standard, Biblical Recorder, Spirit of the Age and Register, copy.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO EVERYBODY!!!

THE FOLLOWING RECIPES HAVING BEEN THOroughly tested and extensively used for years, are recommended to all who wish to manufacture articles of convenience or luxury either for use in their own families or for sale.

1. Washing Fluid—saves one-half the Soap and all the Labor.
2. Silver Plating Fluid—for Plating Spoons, Brasses, &c.
3. A Superior Shaving and Toilet Soap.
4. Waterproof Mixture for Boots, Shoes, Harness, &c—very valuable.
5. Detergent Fluid—never fails to remove Mildew, Iron Rust, &c., from Linen.
6. Excellent White Spruce Beer.
7. Superior Ginger Pop.
8. To destroy Lice upon Plants.
9. Portable Lemonade—very fine for Camp use.
10. Extrait Eau de Cologne—a celebrated French Recipe.
11. A very superior Ice Cream.
12. "French Polish"—a little rubbed on Pianos, Furniture, &c., is better than two coats of Varnish.
13. Water and Fireproof Cement for broken China, Crockery and Glass—a Recipe every family should have.

The above will be furnished (by mail) at the following rates: One for $2.00; four for $3.00; eight for $5.00, or the whole thirteen for $10. Address (enclosing money and 10 cent stamp,) Box 75, Raleigh, N. C.
March 24-1w

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT,
RALEIGH, N. C., Dec. 8, 1862.

LEAD WANTED.—I WISH TO PURCHASE LEAD for this department. Persons having large or small quantities will please apply to me.
1-30 J. HOGG, Capt. C. S. A.
Dec. 5-tf In charge of Ordnance.

JOHN G. WILLIAMS & CO.,
STOCK AND MONEY BROKERS,
RALEIGH, N. C.

CONTINUE TO CARRY ON THE BROKERAGE business at their old stand as heretofore, in all its various branches. Feb 3-tf

DAILY PROGRESS.

RALEIGH, N. C.

MONDAY, APRIL 6, 1863.

Terms, &c.—Our terms are as follows:

Daily Progress One year	- - -	$8 00
" " Six months	- - -	5 00
" " Three months	- - -	2 00
" " One month	- - -	1 00

These terms will be strictly adhered to, and the paper stopped in all cases when the time paid for expires.

Advertisements, marriages and deaths, religious notices, tributes of respect, &c., must be paid for when handed in; or if sent by mail the money must accompany the order, or they may not appear.

Everything of an individual character will be charged for as advertisements.

We are prepared to do every species of Job Printing with promptness.

How to send us Money.—To avoid all risk in sending money for subscription by mail, we have made arrangements with the Southern Express Company, by which all money can be sent for subscription to the Progress at our risk and expense. Subscribers will enclose the amount to be sent in an envelope directed to the Daily Progress, and seal with wax, writing their name and Post Office, and the amount sent on the outside. Deliver the same to any Agent of the Southern Express Company, and take his receipt. Send a letter to us by mail, advising us of the date when sent.

Army Letters.—We will thank every subscriber we have in the army to write us occasional letters for publication; or if they cannot or will not write themselves, to induce those who can and will write to send their letters to the Progress. Our people read letters from the army with more interest than anything else, and we beg our friends in the army to write.

After a "Strong" Government.

It is evident that there is a party in Congress and a party outside that are bent on a "strong" Government—or in other words, a party that are trying to fasten a despotism upon the South as odious and as despicable as any that oppresses the sufferers of the Old World. We often hear people, here in this good old freedom-loving State of North Carolina, talking about a "strong government," "don't believe in freedom of the press and of speech," &c. And is it for this that we are fighting? Are we asked to throw off the yoke of the despot, Lincoln, only to assume one equally as galling? Heaven forbid. But we urge the people—the honest masses in the army and at home who have the right to control the civil affairs of this government at the ballot box—to be watchful of their liberties. No despotism has ever been established by a single stroke of the pen. Usurpers are cautious and insidious, and appear to the world in the garb of the saint while they possess the heart of devils. Tyrants hate a free press and free speech, and idiots, fools and base men sneer at and ridicule these weapons of freemen, but whenever the masses of a people fall so low as to renounce these great levers of civilization and human progress, they not only deserve a King but a master. But these cringing slaves who are so ready to bow the knee to *royalty* will find that this people are not so depraved as to be ready for their scheme yet.

The Richmond *Enquirer*, with its foreign notions, for the reason, as it asserts, that portions of the people of Tennessee and North Carolina are disloyal, favors a change in the manner of electing members to Congress by which each representative will have the whole State for his constituency. The charge as to disloyalty as applied to this State is false in every particular, and the writer in the *Enquirer* knew it to be false when he uttered it. Why did he not example Virginia a part of whose citizens have established a new State and been received into the family of *Abraham!* No, the writer is a base, hireling sycophant, and intentionally libelled the people of North Carolina. But enough of this, for that paper is lost to shame, decency and truth, and would be beneath contempt but for the fact that it is the organ of the Government in so far as publishing the advertisements and orders of the Departments are concerned.

We copy the following article from the *Enquirer* simply to show the gradual steps that the advocates of a despotism are taking to enslave the people and place the Government in the hands of a privileged few. We are opposed to any such innovations on the rights of the people, and will denounce at all ti and at all places, every man who shall engage in any attempt to deprive the masses of the people of the inestimable privileges heretofore enjoyed at the ballot box.

Here is the article referred to, and we do not see how any true Tennesseean or North Carolinian can read it without a feeling of intense loathing for the creature that could pen such a libel on a people who are making such sacrifices for the cause of the South:

ELECTIONS FOR CONGRESS.

A bill has been referred to the Judiciary Committee of the House of Representatives having for its object a change in the manner and form of holding elections for Congress. It is made necessary at present by the fact that large portions of several Confederate States are overrun by the enemy—and also that a very great portion of the voters are absent from their homes, and serving in the army. The bill is based upon the provision of the Confederate Constitution, (Sec. 4, 1) empowering Congress to make or alter the regulations for this purpose made by the several State Legislatures. This bill connects itself with a general principle.

We favor most heartily the plan of election, (already ably advocated in several journals) by General Ticket—that is, each member to have the whole State for his constituency, and each constituent to have the whole Congressional delegation for his representatives. We should approve of this, even if there were no war and no portions of our States occupied by the enemy.

Elections for State Legislature and for Congress seem to imply two different ideas. In the Legislature of Virginia, for example, charged with the internal and local affairs of the State, seeing that interests of towns may differ from those of agricultural districts, and the policy of the mountain region may conflict with that of the tide-water country, counties are represented by delegates who attend specially to the interests, each of his own locality. But in the Confederate Congress, Virginia is an unit and a whole. She comes into Congress to take counsel with her sister sovreignties in the name of Virginia, not of the county of Powhatan or the region of Piedmont. And she comes into Congress; to take measures not for the local interests of a parish, but for those of half a hemisphere.

When Georgia comes to Congress in the person of her chosen men, she does not want to know what Nansemond thinks, but what Virginia thinks of the great broad questions there to be debated. When South Carolina meets Georgia in Congress, she comes to consult, not with Raban county, but with a mighty State—not about the small affairs of Raban county, but on the grand issues on which hang the fate of empires and the well being and honor of unborn generations. The way to attain that broad State representation is to abandon the lately adopted system of parcelling out the representation amongst the counties (which was at best a mere piece of vulgar Yankee demagogueism,) and come back to the true plan of having each representative in Congress voted for by the whole of the constituency he is to represent—that is to say a general ticket. Narrow local reputations would have less chance—intrigue and corruption fewer facilities—the really eminent and educated gentleman of all parties would be solicited to serve their respective States; and we should never have a discussion on broad principles of policy and the destinies of nations lowered and degraded by the narrow calculations of "P. P. clerk of this parish."

These views, if they be correct apply of course to all States, whether partly occupied by the enemy or not;

[illegible]

and ap[illegible] to [illegible] war.

There [illegible] other [illegible] of [illegible] yet ad[illegible] to [illegible] Register [illegible] of [illegible] Virginia, and Alab[illegible] these [illegible] and [illegible] and [illegible] and [illegible] and [illegible] why their absence in such a cause should deprive them of their *franchise*; on the contrary, they have, in that very circumstance, an additional title to be heard by their votes in the election of the Congress which is to decide the destinies of the country in the Legislature, while they work out our deliverance in the field. Indeed, the people they have left at home, are in some sections (parts of North Carolina and Tennessee, for example) so timid and so dubious in their loyalty, that if they are to have the whole choice in their hands, the result would be in part disastrous. We say that the soldiers from North Carolina and Tennessee are the *best men and best Confederates* of North Carolina and Tennessee; and we want their votes to give us a sound delegation from these States. It will never do, while they are doing desperate battle for our independence entire and simple, that their weaker brethren should send us feeble or false representatives to Congress.

The whole question begins to be discussed in Congress and in the Press; it has been approached in a patriotic spirit, and we trust will be continued with the single-minded aim and desire to ensure both the dignity and the safety of our glorious young Confederacy by committing its destinies to the best and wisest men.

Actuated by a selfish spirit and giving way to the demoralization of the times, many persons throughout the country have stored up enough provisions to last them for a year or more, fearing they would not be able to buy as they needed, and this selfish and illiberal laying up by those who have money to invest has withdrawn such large quantities from the market that the poor, who buy in very small quantities, find it difficult even when they can command money to supply themselves. This system of hoarding up large quantities of provisions by the rich is producing discontent throughout the country, and unless every community at once organizes some effective system by which food can be supplied to the very destitute the mob mania which has been started will increase in volume and fury until law and order will be set at defiance and brute force will have its sway.

A short time now and we may expect to have vegetables in abundance, and if means can be devised by which the destitute may be furnished with meat and bread until vegetables are available, much less will be required thereafter.

And not only have many stored away more than is necessary for their own wants, but there are others, speculators, who have bought up largely of corn, flour and meat with a view of immense profits next summer. We deprecate mob violence and shall do all we can to suppress the lawless spirit which seems to be abroad in the land, but we say to these ungenerous persons that if they persist in a refusal to sell at fair prices there is no power that can stay the violence of the mob and prevent their premises from being sacked.

We fear that those left at home to look after the wives and children of soldiers are not doing their duty. Promises as long as the moral law were made the volunteers by exempts, when they were leaving for the field of blood and carnage, and we know in some instances, at least, they have been but poorly kept. This must not be. The destitute families of soldiers must be fed as long as there is food for any one. Of course they must do all they can for themselves and not depend entirely upon contributions; but what they lack must be furnished them. They must not starve.

We hope the local authorities in every town, village and county in the State will at once realize the importance of this matter and take steps to do all that can be done to relieve the necessities of those who are destitute and deserve it. The struggle we are engaged in is a most fearful and trying one—such as but few nations have ever had to contend with—and we must rise or fall together. Every man must do his duty, and while some fight the enemy, others must toil at home to provide for those who have none to help them.

The Riot in Richmond.

The fact that there was a riot in Richmond on Thursday last has got into the papers, and of course, the obligation of secrecy is removed. We have seen intelligent persons who were there and from them and the Richmond papers we learn that those engaged in the disgraceful affair were principally foreigners, abandoned prostitutes and thieves, and that the object was not bread, but robbery. Stores were gutted and shoes, clothing, cloths, brooms, &c. seized. The number engaged were nothing like as large as has been reported, and the whole thing was soon quelled. The ringleaders have been arrested and sent on by the Mayor for a hearing before the Hustings Court. We have no doubt but *men*—Baltimore "plugs," and foreign and Yankee thieves—planned and started the whole thing for the purposes of plunder and robbery.

The *Examiner*, of Saturday, in an article on the subject, says:

"The reader will find in the report of evidence in the Police Court, the true account of a so-called riot in the streets of Richmond. A handful of prostitutes, professional thieves, Irish and Yankee hags, gallows-birds from all lands but our own, congregated in Richmond, with a woman huckster at their head, who buys veal at the toll gate for a hundred and sells the same for two hundred and fifty in the morning market, undertook the other day to put into private practice the principles of the Commissary Department. Swearing that they would have goods "at Government prices" they broke open half a dozen shoe stores, hat stores, and tobacco houses, and robbed them of everything but bread, which was just the thing they wanted least. Under the demagogue's delusion that they might be 'poor people,' 'starving people,' and the like, an institution of charity made a distribution of rice and flour to all who would ask for it. Considering the circumstances, it was a vile, cowardly, and pernicious act; but the manner in which it was received exhibits the character of this mob. Miscreants were seen to dash the rice and flour into the muddy street, where the traces still remain, with the remark that "if that was what they were going to give, they might go to h—l." It is greatly to be regretted that this most villainous affair was not punished on the spot. Instead of shooting every wretch engaged at once, the authorities contented themselves with the ordinary arrest, and hence the appearance of the matter in the police report of the morning."

Advance in the Price of Richmond Papers.—The Richmond papers that pay no more for paper than we do, have all been compelled to advance their prices. The *Enquirer* has gone up to $15 a year and $8 for six months. The *Examiner*, $15 for twelve months, $8 for six months, $5 for three months, and $2 a month for a less time. The *Whig* has advanced to $12 and the *Dispatch* to $10. The *Sentinel*, a new paper, is mailed at $10 a year. These rates are high but do not begin to correspond with the advance in everything else.

The daily papers of North Carolina are now the cheapest in the Confederacy, but we do not believe that they can be conducted at their present prices unless the proprietors have means to keep them up outside of the income of the publications themselves.

[illegible]

[illegible] South Carolina or Virginia, let us do it, [illegible] they can help us when we need; it is their duty to do it. At this season of the year, especially, it is to be expected that there would be more or less destitution in the large towns and cities, and if we can relieve any distress of this kind in a sister State never let it be said that we refused to do it. We have protested against provisions being taken out of North Carolina by speculators, but if we have any surplus and can help the destitute in Charleston, Richmond or anywhere else, let us do it; not through speculators, however, but the constituted authorities of the communities requiring aid. The time may come before the war comes to a close that we shall be glad to receive aid ourselves and while we have it in our power let us afford relief to others. The *Enquirer*, in view of the destitution in the city of Richmond, suggests a free market. That paper says:

A Free Market.—Notwithstanding the fact that the Winter has passed without any evidences of want among our poorer classes, yet we have a season of Spring now opening, in which there will be a great scarcity of provisions until the vegetables come into market. None will deny that this want does exist among some classes of our citizens, and to relieve the wants of many who have not the money to purchase, it would be well for the City Council to establish a Free Market, which, under proper regulations, would supply the poorer classes, at least, with the main necessaries of life, and keep want from their doors. An appropriation by the City Council, aided by a liberal subscription from our citizens, would establish and maintain a Free Market that would provide for all the very poor of our city.

A Free Market at Charleston has worked admirably, and, if adopted, would give great relief in Richmond.

The Boon Hill Raid—Dr. Goelet's Explanation.

In justice to the author we publish the following letter:

GOLDSBORO', N. C. April 3, '63.

EDITOR DAILY PROGRESS—*Dear Sir:* Your paper of the 31st ult. contains an article in which it is stated "We learn that a number of women made a raid on the corn-crib of Dr. Goelet, at Boon Hill, Johnston County, yesterday morning. The women were mostly the wives of soldiers and offered one dollar a bushel for the corn, which was held, we learn, at fifteen dollars a barrel, and a large quantity on hand," &c., &c.

As I dislike to be misrepresented, I will make a statement of facts, and desire you to correct the error.

There were about forty barrels of corn at Boon Hill, belonging to me, which I had hauled there last Fall for transportation up the road, when I expected to be under the necessity of moving my family. It was part of my year's supply and not intended for sale. I had refused a number of times to sell it. A short time since I was informed my corn was unsafe at Boon Hill, and not long thereafter, was offered fifteen dollars a barrel by Mr. Phillips of that place, who also made the same statement. I could not conveniently rehaul it at this season of the year, and therefore sold it.

These women made no application to me, or any one else that I am aware of, for the corn, and I may further add that no soldier's wife or family has ever applid to me for corn or any other article, either with or without money, that did not get it if I had it to spare.

* * * * * * * * * * * *

E. H. GOELET.

We cheerfully give place to Dr. Goelet's own statement, but we cannot see where our former statement done him injustice, as, by his own admission, it was correct in every particular save that the corn belonged to Mr. Phillips instead of himself—he having sold it for fifteen dollars a barrel. We have known Dr. Goelet for several years and know him to be a worthy, good citizen, amiable in all the relations of life and highly esteemed by his neighbors. In selling corn at fifteen dollars, he is only doing what everybody else is doing—getting all he can for what he has got. That he helps the destitute and needy when they call on him we have not the slightest doubt; and he ought to help them, for with corn to sell at fifteen dollars he is able.

Our former statement was only given as an item of news and not intended to reflect on Dr. Goelet.

The Right Rev. Bishop Atkinson has just made his annual visit to the Church, in this place. He preached in Christ Church on Friday evening and at St. Mary's on Saturday morning. On Saturday evening he preached again at Christ Church and confirmed sixteen persons. He preached again on yesterday morning and administered the sacrement of the Lord's Supper.

We have not been able to attend any of the services, but have heard the Bishop's sermon of Saturday evening spoken of as one of great eloquence and power. Large congregations have attended his ministrations.

We learn a few colored persons were confirmed on Sunday evening.

All the papers in the State are requested to copy the "circular" from the Bureau of conscription, in this paper, and send bills immediately to this office.

From Kinston.

KINSTON, N. C., April 2, 1862.

ED. PROGRESS:—All has been quiet here for the last two or three days. Rumors say that our forces are advancing on Washington. On last Monday some two hundred of o[illegible] advanced down as far as Dear Gully, where they came in contact with the Yankee pickets, driving them in, wounding one severely, supposed since to be dead. It is believed here that the Yankees are reinforcing at Newbern, but to what extent is not known.

CITIZEN.

KINSTON, April 3, 4 p. m.

DAILY PROGRESS—A heavy firing has been going on all the forenoon, commencing about sunrise and continued until about twelve o'clock. Supposed to be at or near Washington. The firing was very heavy, evidently showing that a heavy engagement was going on. Nothing new below here. The Yankees said to be in considerable force at Tuscarora.

CITIZEN.

The Poor of Richmond to be cared for.—The City Council held a meeting on Thursday and determined to take immediate steps to provide for the poor of the city, and the Young Men's Christian Association have commenced with renewed zeal to relieve the needy. The *Examiner* of Tuesday has the following:

Aid for the Poor.—We are authorized to state that the Young Men's Christian Association are perfecting arrangements at their Army Depot, Bank street, to furnish the poor, and especially the wives who have husbands and sons in the field, with all needful supplies of the necessaries of life in such quantities as may be procured by the contributions of the benevolent citizens of the community. Yesterday three barrels of rice, and much meat and bread was distributed to such of the poor who applied.

We learn further that of twenty-five thousand dollars appropriated a year ago, we believe, by the City Council of Richmond, five thousand dollars of the amount remains unappropriated. The most worthy poor, we are assured, are on hand to relieve. Applications of the really deserving poor of the community, and none need suffer if they but make their wants known.

LATE AND INTERESTING FROM WASHINGTON.

[illegible] CITY AS [illegible]

[illegible] interesting [illegible] the [illegible] landing the [illegible] the *Express*.

[illegible] of our [illegible] arrived from Washington we gather some interesting items.

At the time of their departure there were left confined in the Old Capitol prison a number of our officers who are still retained by the Yankee Government as hostages for their own men held by us and in retaliation for the recent order of President Davis. There were also confined in the same prison a number of State prisoners, about forty or fifty, and some few who had been committed on the charge of being spies.

The treatment of our prisoners in the Old Capitol is said to be about what we might expect from Yankees. The men are fed on the scantiest rations, and the meat often given them is so decayed and offensive that it has to be thrown away. The men are huddled together—some twenty or thirty in a room—and their beds are hard, rough planks, piled up in the form of "bunks." The prison discipline is very rigid and all sympathisers and friends are kept off at the point of the bayonet. So strict is this rule that we are told that no person is allowed to halt or stand on the street in sight of the prison, and if one or two collect on any of the corners in the vicinity the guard is immediately sent to order them off. Notwithstanding this rigor of the ruthorities having charge of the prison, our prisoners were often greeted with marks of sympathy and respect by passers-by. We are told of one instance where a party of ladies, on riding by in a carriage, manifested their sympathy by kissing their hands and waiving their handkerchiefs to our prisoners, who were grouped about the windows. No sooner was this done than the carriage was brought to a halt, by the driver having a musket levelled at his head, and the ladies snatched out and thrown into prison, where they were kept some hours, and not released without some outbursts of passion and profanity. This did not crush the spirit of the ladies, however, and, when they were once again in the carriage they were more demonstrative and defiant than ever, and drove off leaving the guard in a perfect rage with the "she rebels," as they were politely termed.

During their confinement the Yankee officers used every means and appliance to seduce our men to take the oath, offering them, in many instances, offices and places of emolument. One of our prisoners tells us that one of the officers of the prison offered him, slyly, one day, the appointment of "paymaster's clerk," if he would take the oath. The gentleman to whom the offer was made repelled the insult, and told the Yankee that "all the gold in Washington could'nt get him to do it." Baffled in his infamy, the Yankee walked off with his head hanging in shame. We are sorry to hear, however, that their seductive arts and bribes were too much for some of our men to withstand, and a number of them disgraced themselves by taking the oath. Our informant tells us that he thinks in the space of some weeks, the period of his confinement, there were not less than fifty of our men took the oath—even men from the "fire-eating" States of Mississippi, Alabama, &c. This disgrace humiliated our brave boys, and the shame of it can be visited only on those who blackened their souls with such an oath. The feeling with our prisoners generally, and with few exceptions was tyranny, starvation, death, even, before forswearing our cause!

On our prisoners leaving Washington there was quite a scene. Arrived at the wharf, they found a large concourse, who were led there by feelings of sympathy. On the prisoners going aboard some few persons gave vent to their pent up feelings, which, being taken up by the crowd, soon burst forth in one loud shout of cheers and huzzas. The officer in command of the guard gave the order to "charge" on the crowd, and in a few minutes the humiliating spectacle of ladies driven at the point of the bayonet was seen in the boasted "Capitol of the United States."

Of the affairs about Washington we get the same accounts we have had before—the same old story of demoralization, corruption, fraud, crime, &c. Our informant, however, is very confident of the truth of the alleged demoralization in Hooker's army, and says that he saw, with his own eyes, a body of men, some two or three hundred, brought into Washington under guard from Hooker's army for insubordination and revolt. The military force about Washington was comparatively small, and the troops on duty there were principally from New York and New Jersey.

The Confederate money, we are told, goes in Washington at twenty-five cents on the dollar, and Virginia bank notes at sixty cents on the dollar. Our prisoners who have Confederate money send it out regularly and have it exchanged at these rates to get Yankee money, to make their little purchases of tobacco, papers, &c. The exchange is conducted secretly, but there is no difficulty to get any of the officers about the prison to make the little negotiation. In fact, some of the Yankee officers had grown so fond of "shaving" at these rates that it had been discovered and they had been dismissed.

Of the political feeling in the North we get the same assurances that "the North is tired of the war." Our informant tells us that it was understood at Washington that all the prominent peace men of the North will soon hold a council at Albany, New York, to act and decide on the issues of the day. The object of the meeting was understood at Washington to be for the purpose of organizing a National Peace Party, and of taking some action in regard to the war. The matter had caused considerable uneasiness at the Yankee capitol, and the friends of the administration were urging its dispersion at the point of the bayonet, after the fashion of the Convention in Kentucky.

ROLL OF HONOR.

The General Assembly of this State at its recent session passed the following Act. Let the Commanders of N. C. Troops take hold of this matter and forward the names of all under them who have distinguished themselves, died or been killed in service to the Adjutant General at once.

Whereas, It is becoming that every State should show its gratitude to its defenders, and whereas, our noble soldiers, by their patient endurance, their heroic fortitude, and their undaunted valor, are doubly entitled to our gratitude and the admiration of the world, and whereas, our noble women have materially contributed to the defence of the country by their active benevolence, which alleviates the sufferings and promotes the comfort and efficiency of our soldiers.

Therefore Resolved, That this General Assembly authorize the Governor to prepare a book to be called the "Roll of Honor," in which shall be placed the name, rank, regiment and residence of every soldier of this State, who has died or may die in the service of his country during the present war.

Resolved, That in the same book shall be placed the name rank, regiment, and residence of every soldier of this State who has distinguished himself in the service of his country during the present war.

Resolved, That this General Assembly hereby accords its heartfelt gratitude to the noble women of this State, who have done so much to alleviate the sufferings of our soldiers, and to sustain our most righteous cause; and the Governor may if he thinks expedient record the distinguished names in the Roll of Honor.

Twelve days ago Artemus Ward apologized that the Administration and Goddess of Liberty had left Washington for Canada, to keep boarders up to $3 per week. He is likely to have a full house, for since President Lincoln has given his signature to the conscription bill, numerous families residing on our frontiers have made a "change of base," and skedaddled across the line.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

[REPORTED FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Later from the North and Europe.

RICHMOND, April 2.—Northern dates of the 13th ult. have been received. The papers are puzzled to know what to believe in relation to operations on the Mississippi. Gen. Gilmore crossed the Kentucky river Saturday, and took Danville, and drove the Rebels in the direction of Crab Orchard. The Yankee steamer *Sam Gates* has been captured in Missouri by guerrillas. The prize steamer *Arlington City*, from Nassau, captured by the blockaders, has arrived at New York. The clergymen in Norfolk gave notice that their churches would be open on the 27th in conformity with Davis' proclamation. The soldiers prevented service. Brig. Gen. James Cooper of the Federal army, is dead. Gold has taken a turn upwards—opened on Monday at forty-seven.

The steamship *Asia* has arrived with English dates to the 15th. Two blockade runners had arrived at Liverpool with cotton. Diplomatic correspondence on American affairs has been laid before Parliament. The case of the *Alabama* has been made the subject of strong complaint by the Yankee Government. Mr. Mason's latest letters urge the British Government to declare the blockade a nullity. The irritation among the Lancashire operatives is becoming very strong. The Bank of France has reduced its rate of discount from five to four and-a-half per cent. Miss Slidell was thrown from a horse and seriously hurt, but not dangerously injured. Cotton unchanged at an advance of one-half cent. Consols 92¼ a 92¼.

Capture of another Yankee Gunboat.

RICHMOND, April 4.—The following official dispatch was received this morning:

HEADQUARTERS, BERWICKS BAY, March 8th, via Natches, April 1st.

Gen. S. Cooper:—I have the honor to report the capture of the Federal gunboat *Diana* at this point to-day. She mounts five heavy guns. The boat is not seriously injured and will be immediately put in service. The enemy's loss in killed, wounded and prisoners, are one hundred and fifty.

[Signed] R. TAYLOR, Brig. Gen.

Particulars of the Capture of the Diana.

PORT HUDSON, April 4.—The New Orleans *Era* of the 2d contains particulars of the capture of the Federal gunboat *Diana*, on Sunday last, a few miles above Brashear City, on Attchfalaya Bayou, by a portion of Sibley's command. The *Diana* was commanded by Capt. Peterson, and had on board Company A, 12th Connecticut and Company F, 16th New York, in all 120 officers, privates and sailors, all of whom fell into our hands, together with the boat, one thirty-two pounder rifled Parrott gun, two thirty-two smooth bores and two twelve pounders. The gun boat was badly damaged. Reports of the guns in the engagement were distinctly heard at Brashear City. Gen. Weitzel commanding, immediately sent gun boat *Calhoun* to assist the *Diana*, but had no pilot. She grounded and came near sharing the same fate. South wind raised the water and released the *Calhoun*. The Confederate loss unknown. The enemy lost three officers and two private killed.

Confederate Congress.

RICHMOND, March, 4.—In the Senate to-day the act to convert the 1st regiment S. C. Infantry, now stationed at Fort Sumter, into the second regt. of artillery, recently vetoed by the President, was again passed after some discussion by a two-thirds vote in favor of the bill. The Senate then went into secret session on the tax bill.

In the House Mr. Foote introduced resolutions proposing to change the seat of Government which was rejected by an almost unanimous vote. The bill passed to increase the pay of soldiers four dollars per month.

Capt. Mosby Makes Another Haul of Yankees.

RICHMOND, April 5.

Capt. Mosby with fifty men was attacked by one hundred and fifty yankees, at Dranesville, Va., on the first of April. Mosby's first fire brought down some thirty of the enemy, the rest fled. Mosby pursued and captured seventy-nine who reached here last evening. They belong to the first Vermont Cavalry.

From the West.

CHATTANOOGA, April 3.—On April 3d, at 5 P. M. Dick McCann, with one hundred men, attacked a Federal train on the N & C. R. R., nine miles from Nashville, killing 42 and wounding 67. Loss on our side 1 killed and 3 wounded. The party also captured wagons, &c., and returned in safety. The Abolition Convention at Louisville nominated Josiah H. Bell, for Governor.

Georgia in for a Cotton Crop.

MILLEDGEVILLE, April 3.—The bill restricting the planting of more cotton than one acre to the hand, was lost in the Senate—yeas 14; nays 19. A similar bill in the House was also lost—yeas 65; nays 70.

MILLEDGEVILLE, March 4.—Both Houses reconsidered by a large majority, the action of yesterday, rejecting the bill restricting Cotton planting.

THE LITERARY BOARD.—This Board met in this city on the 27th ult., at the Executive Office, all the members and the General Superintendent of Common Schools, being present.

The Spring distribution of $100,000 was made to the several counties of the State, and the Board adopted measures to guard and increase the Literary Fund, to make it every way efficient and available to the important interests for which it was founded.

The Board unanimously adopted among others the following resolutions:

Resolved, That this Board appreciating the condition of the country and looking to the future history of this Commonwealth, do hereby urge upon all Boards of Superintendents, School Committees and our citizens generally, the absolute importance of an energetic and general effort to perpetuate and to increase in number and efficiency the Common Schools of the State, and that they are called upon to give to the General Superintendent their warmest co-operation.

Resolved, That the funds of the Board under proper management are ample, together with the School tax from the people, to furnish and perpetuate in every School district in the State, an efficient school for a good portion of the year.

Resolved, That it is the earnest desire of the Board, that the Boards of Superintendents and School Committees, shall annually expend the entire amount of School Fund to the credit of each County in keeping up the Schools, and that they employ competent female as well as male teachers, and especially, when it can be done, wounded and disabled soldiers, at such prices as will remunerate them for their services.

Resolved, That the assessments made for Common Schools to those Counties which are now or may be in possession of the enemy, shall be placed to the credit of said Counties on the books of the Board, and shall be disbursed to them as soon as they can be properly used.

Subsequently the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That it be respectfully recommended to the officers of the Common Schools and to the people of the State generally, to exert themselves for the adoption of measures for the education of young men, wounded and disabled in the army, in order that they may be enabled to pursue the occupation of teaching, or other callings for which they may be physically qualified.

Prof. Sterling and Rev. C. H. Wiley, were appointed delegates from the Board to the Teachers' Convention to be held in Columbia, S. C., this month.—*N. C. Christian Advocate.*